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ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO—We have heretofore presented our readers with a valuable essay on the cultivation of Tobacco, by a "Maryland Planter," for which a prize was awarded by the publisher of the "American Farmer"—and subsequently numerous Notes thereon by a Virginia planter, shewing the difference of management in that state—We this week commence the publication of an Essay on the same subject by A. Beatty, Esq. of Kentucky, to which was awarded the premium offered by the Kentucky State Agricultural Society. The planters in each of those great tobacco growing states are thus enabled to profit by the suggestions of these writers, so far as they may suit their peculiar kinds, qualities and localities.

ANOTHER TURN OF THE KALEIDOSCOPE—Nothing is so destructive to young fowls, as *gapes*; unless it be when an old sow, perchance, gets into a coop, and devours a whole brood at a time. Chickens are easily relieved of gapes by the use of tobacco; in a way that we have explained in previous volumes of the American Farmer. We have often assisted in putting in force, the mode of practice there explained—for every reader knows there is a period, in the existence of every school boy, when, instead of being allowed quietly to hunt rabbits, shoot squirrels, rob hens' nests, skim the milk pans, catch cat-fish in the mill pond, slide on planks down long hill-sides covered with frozen snow, tie cats together by the tail, gather long old stockings full of chesnuts, or put chesnut burrs under horses tails—instead of being indulged without any sort of restraint, in his very natural and innocent propensity to all these exercises, and pastimes, and petty larcenies; every body on the farm seems to be exercising their ingenuity to keep the young chap at "work about something." The considerate father, the kind mother, the old colored woman nurse, even the elder sisters and brothers, as if in a spirit of envy, are ever on the look out for something to set the boy about, under that everlasting old excuse, only "to keep him out of mischief"!! If there is no body else to "keep watch o'er the life of poor Jack," there is sure to be an Aunt Anna, or an Aunt Polly, or some other industrious and benevolent lady, d'un certain age, who, Argus like, has the faculty of seeing behind as well as before, and who, rather than let a school boy enjoy a rainy or a holiday, going about doing what he pleases, will make him go and drive up the geese, and help to "smoke the chickens"! In this way, *nolens volens*, we learned to cure the gapes, and the only satisfaction for the play that was lost, was the mischievous pleasure of sometimes smoking them until we smoked the very breath out of their bodies. But in all our obser-

vation and practice in poultry-ology, we do not remember until now, to have heard of *goslings having the gapes*—but we have it now, from what we have all our lives been accustomed to regard as the highest authority in such matters, and so we submit the following directions—how

TO CURE GAPES IN GOSLINGS—Bleed them well in the foot, give them a small pinch of snuff in a tea-spoon full of water, put down their throats, three times a day, until cured. Do try it, says our author!

GROWTH OF OUR COUNTRY—This may be illustrated in a thousand ways, to the admiration of the farmers in the old Atlantic States. The tolls for example on the New York Canals, amounted in May, 1837, to \$179,025, and in 1841, five years after, they amounted, for the month of May, to \$353,749! The tolls received this season, to the end of May inclusive, amount to \$444,993—being an increase of \$95,899 over the corresponding period of last year. Then look at *Missouri*! The population of that State in 1830, was a little over 100,000—in 1830, it had run up to 380,000, nearly quadrupling in ten years! St. Louis, the Great Emporium of the upper western world, has grown from about 7000 inhabitants in 1835, to 30,000 in 1840; and who can tell where its growth will stop; with steamboat navigation of one river more than two thousand miles above it—besides all the splendid rivers tributary to the Missouri, above that town, pouring the produce of their fertile banks into and through it, to enrich its citizens, and feed and fatten all below and around it, just as sweet cider passes through a straw into the boy's throat, or as the sap doth pass up by the trunk to nourish and fructify the widely expanded branches of the largest tree of the forest. The richest lands on some of the water-courses in the state of Missouri, may still be had for 2 or 3 dollars an acre, which in ten years must be worth ten or twelve dollars. How much better for our young men to go off there at once, and build log cabins, and grow with the growth, and strengthen with the strength of these new countries, than to while away their time here in poverty, indulging in the recollection, as vain as it is painful, of better days gone by, in ignoble pursuit of small temporary offices—or—in the disgraceful embraces of the *bottle-imp*! Produce is sent from St. Louis to New Orleans at the rate of about 50 or 60 cents per hundred.

COTTON—The value of this great staple, the immense amount of Capital invested in its culture, and the hopes of prosperity and comfort that depend upon it, justify the greatest degree of solicitude in regard to every thing which may affect it, as an object of American agricultural industry and wealth. Suppose our market abroad, to be superseded by supplies from other countries; can we create a demand at home to make up for the deficiency by any change of our commercial policy? and if not, to what can we direct the labor and the lands now appropriated to its growth in the Southern States? There is some evidence calculated to command earnest attention, that the manufactories of Great Britain are beginning to totter, not from the high price of the raw material so much as from the growing rivalry of Germany and France. The loss of the British market would not be so

detrimental to us, if as good an one should be opened for us in these countries; especially as they cannot look for a supply to any foreign possessions of their own, as Great Britain is beginning to do to her East Indies. On this important subject, the Boston Evening Journal says:

"The cultivation of Cotton is on the increase in India. According to the Bombay Times of March 27, up to the 19th March, 1840, the total imports amounted to only 62,522 cwt., while to the same date of the present year they amount to 324,679 cwt. thus exhibiting an increase of 255,157 cwt. This large increase does not appear to be owing to any fortuitous circumstance, but either to the cultivation being greatly extended or to greater exertions being used to bring forward the new crop. From all accounts it appears that greater extension is given to the cultivation of cotton in districts which heretofore supplied comparatively insignificant quantities, and greater attention paid to the quality."

While this export to England from India has increased at the rate of 145 per cent. during the last seven years, the export to that island from this country has increased in that time only 70 per cent. The Baltimore American well observes:

"Every sort of encouragement that can be given by the British Government will be extended of course, to the culture of cotton in India. It is known that persons have been procured from some of our Southern States, well versed in all the particulars of cotton growing and ginning, to go to India for the superintending and directing the efforts now making to naturalize our staple in that country."

"The Government has not stopped here. Measures have been taken to establish experimental farms for the more speedy improvement of the culture of cotton—to offer prizes to encourage the growers and for improvement in the machines for cleaning it—to obtain the best seeds from all parts of the world—and what is perhaps one of the most important of all these measures, steps have been taken to lessen upon cotton lands the onerous land tax which has operated so oppressively upon the poor agricultural laborer of India. The aid of discriminating duties is also invoked. Foreign cotton pays a duty in England of 2s. 10d. per cwt. while colonial cotton is admitted almost without duty."

"The results of all these movements will be upon us, perhaps, before we are prepared to expect them. When the time comes that England can do without American cotton, we may look to see it prohibited from her ports."

It is always very disagreeable to be the communicator of disagreeable news, or the prognosticator of sinister results; but if planters receive not warning from their friends, from whom can they expect it?

GAME LAWS—We are glad to see by the papers, that a law has been passed by the Legislature of New York, for the preservation of game.—It prohibits partridges or quails from being caught or killed from March to September, and woodcocks from March till July. Many have been the efforts in Maryland to get some Legislative enactments to protect these birds from being shot—the mothers on the nest, and the young, soon after they leave it. But ignorance associates with every view of the subject, the odious spirit and operation of the "game laws" in England, and those who have not spirit enough to note the distinction, raise the senseless cry of aristocracy!—privileged orders!—oppression of the poor by the rich! As if it were intended to revive, or establish here, the laws

of the tyrant WILLIAM I. which made it forfeiture of property and imprisonment, to disable a wild beast, and loss of eyes for disabling a stag, buck, or wild boar. For these laws, strange to say, the clergy of that day were found among the greatest sticklers. Whenever it is proposed to pass laws to prevent the early annihilation of these innocent and delicious birds, the "largest liberty" is the popular theory—a liberty under which, before long, a man must sit still and allow any loafer to come and dip the meat out of his pot, and walk off without saying how dare you! for fear of losing his vote. But what reverence have the wicked for a bird entitled to peculiar regard, as it was sent by the Lord himself on a great emergency to His children in the Wilderness, in such numbers as to furnish food for a million of people for more than a month. "And there went forth a wind from the Lord, and brought quails, and let them fall by the camp, as it were a day's journey on this side, and as it were a day's journey on the other side, round about the camp; and as it were two cubits high, upon the face of the earth." That they should even have been chosen as the meat to be eaten with manna—"The people asked and he brought quails and satisfied them with the bread of heaven," inspires no respect with these heathen destroyers of the partridges out of season. What, we repeat, can restrain the hands of the wicked, but *severe penal laws?*

WHY WILL WATER MILLS GRIND MORE IN THE NIGHT THAN IN THE DAY-TIME?

It is known to every miller, says a modern writer who argues philosophically, that the velocity of water wheels is increased at the approach of night, without the volume of water or aperture through which it passes being enlarged. The solution of this well-known and singular fact is found in two distinct causes.—Water-wheels generally, are impelled by the specific gravity of water.—The specific gravity of water, in some measure depends on its temperature; for instance, say water at 60 degs. weighs 61 pounds per cubic foot, while at 40 degs. it weighs 62 pounds. Supposing the temperature of water during the day to be 60 degs. and 40 degs. at night, it follows that the specific gravity of water used at night, is 1-62 greater than the water used during the day, consequently, the power, impelling water-wheels, is 1-62 greater at night than day, the aperture through which the water issues being the same. The volume of water expended in a given time is the same at night as in day, but the weight of water consumed is greater at night than in day, caused by the greater density of water at night.

The second cause producing this singular fact alluded to is, that at the approach of night, the vapours suspended in the upper regions of the atmosphere during the day, descend and rest on the surface of the water in forebays of mills, and aid by their weight and density in forcing an increased quantity of water through the aperture. The difference of the specific gravity between cold atmosphere charged with vapour, and air heated by the noonday sun, is the pressure added at night to water in forebays of mills.

GAS.—The consumption of gas in London is now reckoned at nearly nine millions of cubic feet in every 24 hours, giving a light equal to that of four hundred thousand pounds weight of tallow candles.

FLORICULTURE.—No where that we know of, is this beautiful art and the taste that belongs to it, more cultivated than at and around Washington. In our judgment nothing indicates finer feelings than a fondness for flowers. The lady who takes delight in her beds of carnations, and tulips, and lilies, deserves to lie forever on "beds of roses." Doubtless some of our enterprising florists will soon "FEAST" our eyes and olfactories with the sight and odour of

THE PERPETUAL ROSE.—A Parisian florist has succeeded in producing a new hybrid rose from the Bourbon Rose and Gloire de Rosomene, the flowers of which he fertilized with the pollen of some damask hybrid roses. The plant is said to be extremely beautiful, the colour bright crimson, shaded with maroon purple, and is further enriched with a powerful and delicious fragrance.

How universally is this queen of flowers associated with modesty, and beauty, and enjoyment: Hence, the

most exquisite of all vegetable perfumes which we get from the East Indies, one drop of which will shed its fragrance over all around, is called "*Ottar of Roses.*" "Oh, let us fill ourselves with costly wine and ointments, and let no flower of the spring pass by us. Let us crown ourselves with rose buds before they are withered."

BREAD-STUFFS.—We have taken occasion to remark, with no feelings of satisfaction however, on the tendency of the new grain growing States, to out-produce and under-sell, the old States which yet rely on the growth of grain as their chief staple and support. Among other extracts from recent papers, we find the following:

WHEAT—MICHIGAN AND NEW-ENGLAND.—The State of Michigan, now in its infancy, with a population of two hundred thousand, produced in 1839, five hundred and fifty thousand bushels more of wheat than the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, with a population of more than one million seven hundred thousand. In less than ten years, the annual produce of wheat in Michigan will probably amount to ten million bushels. According to a recent calculation made in England with great care, this alone would supply a population of two millions with bread stuffs for a year.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.—The Lebanon Star states that in Warren county, Ohio, the fly or the frost has destroyed many fields of wheat, so that the farmers have ploughed the ground for spring planting. The New Albany (Ja.) Gazette of the 25th inst. states that the wheat crop in that section of Indiana has been almost entirely destroyed by the fly, and that in many instances the fields have been ploughed up and planted in corn. In consequence of the strong probability of a small wheat crop the present season, flour has taken a sudden rise there from \$3.75 to \$4.50 per barrel.

This is the first crop croaking we have seen this season. A gentleman from Northern Indiana last week, informed us that the wheat crop in that section of the State bid very fair. An unusual quantity was growing and with prospect of a great yield. A gentleman just from the wheat region of Ohio, speaks of the very promising appearance of the growing crop.—*Cleveland Herald.*

DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF TOBACCO.—If Col. Stone, of the New York Commercial, a gentleman remarkable for his benevolence and high moral and literary taste and acquirements, had lived in the old Dominion at a time when a good wife could be purchased with one hundred pounds of tobacco, we opine he would never have conceived, for that exhilarating and odoriferous weed of Yucatan, the horror which he is known to entertain and preach for it. Ladies combine for many good ends; among others to send missionaries beyond the poles; but ought they not combine to honor in some way a friend who would gladly lead them in a crusade against all consumers of this *noxious narcotic?*

EXPORTATION OF WOMEN TO VIRGINIA IN THE YEAR 1620.—"The enterprising colonists," says Holmes, "being generally destitute of families, Sir Edward Sandys, the treasurer, proposed to the Virginia co. to send over wives for the planters. The proposal was applauded, and 90 girls, 'young and uncorrupt,' were sent over in the ships that arrived this year, and the year following sixty more, handsome and well recommended to the company for virtuous education and demeanor. The price of a wife, at the first, was one hundred pounds of tobacco; but as the number became scarce, the price was increased to one hundred and fifty pounds, the value of which in money, was three shillings per pound. This debt for wives, it was ordered, should have the precedence of all other debts, and be first recoverable." Another writer says, "that it would have done a man's heart good to see the gallant young Virginians hastening to the water side, when a ship arrived from London, each carrying a bundle of the best tobacco under his arm, and each take back with him a beautiful and virtuous young wife."

HORSES AND CATTLE—in England and in the United States.—In an essay on the principles of Statistical Inquiry by Archibald Russell, he supposes that throughout the country generally, the expense of keeping a horse may be put down at \$25, and that there being about 3,500,000 in this country, it costs to keep them, \$87,500.

000.—We apprehend it would be easy to prove that the use of mules and oxen might be substituted for the horses to an extent that would accomplish a saving of \$10 or \$15,000,000!—equal to the interest on a sum sufficient to McAdamise a road over the Rocky Mountains, or to tunnel the Chesapeake. The proportion of the produce of the land which horses consume in a country, is estimated to be about one-sixth. In England, in 1834, the number of horses was 1,500,000; the number of cattle was 4,119,487. In New York, in 1835, the horses were 524,892, and the number of cattle 1,885,731. In 1830, in New Jersey, there were of horses and mules 53,865, and of cattle 176,670. The number of horses and cattle in proportion to population being about double as many in America as in England.

The supposition of this writer is, that in England, one-fourth of the cattle are killed annually. He puts down the cattle in all America at 11,000,000.

SHEEP.—In 1836, the number of sheep in the United States was about 13,000,000, producing forty-two millions of pounds of wool, worth about \$21,000,000. This is a source of national wealth which is left almost exclusively to the Northern and Eastern States.—Yet there are few things which are cultivated and harvested and marketed at less expense in proportion to its value, than wool.

The Assessors of Massachusetts have returned of Saxony 46,985—of Merino 200,388, and of all other kinds of sheep 127,246, making in all 375,614.

AVERAGE CROPS IN ENGLAND.—The average product of wheat in England is put down by McCulloch at twenty-one bushels per acre—of barley at thirty-two bushels, and of potatoes at two hundred and fifty bushels.

THE RYE CROP.—A friend near Hereford, Baltimore co. writes us, that till within a few days since he anticipated a fine rye crop; but since that time the rust has made its appearance, and a defective crop, if not an entire failure, is anticipated. We hope these fears will not be realized.

THE WEATHER.—During the last week, the weather was excessively hot, being several degrees more so than at any time during the last summer. On Saturday night we had quite a refreshing rain, and another on Monday afternoon, which has cooled the air considerably; but we fear it was not sufficient to saturate the earth to an extent required by the corn after the baking it had received for two weeks previous. The accounts of the wheat crop, from almost every quarter, are very favorable.

CROPS IN NEW JERSEY.—The Mount Holly Herald says—"The peach, apple, pear, and other fruit trees in general in this State—as also the wheat and rye fields, our farmers assure us, promise an abundant yield—even equal to any season within recollection."

REMEDY FOR KICKING COWS.—A bad-cord drawn tightly over the loins of cows, in front of the udder, it is said, will cause them to give down their milk, and also prevent their kicking.

THE CANADA THISTLE.—A correspondent of the Cultivator, says—"I have determined to communicate my plan of destroying them; and having had much to do with them for many years, I unhesitatingly declare, that I have never tried any method that will do the thing so economically and effectually."

"I usually commence about the first of June, cutting them off close to the ground, with a common broad hoe; again in August; and if necessary, should any make their appearance, early in October. In all candor and honesty, I would say, that I have succeeded in two seasons in subduing whole patches in this way."

TALL WHEAT.—A stalk of wheat of this year's growth, was left at our office yesterday by a gentleman, which measures six feet three inches in height; and from the fact of its just being in blossom, it is presumed it would have grown from four to six inches more had it been suffered to stand. It was obtained from the Bloomfield farm, the property of H. R. Smeltzer, Esq., situated about 2 miles west of Middletown, and belongs to that species denominated the Golden Rock Wheat.—*Fred. Citizen.*

Adieu, gracious reader, when we have nothing else to do, we will for your amusement, give our kaleidoscope another shake.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

A PRIZE ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

By A. Beatty.

The first step in the process of tobacco culture is to make provision for an abundant supply of plants. Tobacco seed are very small, and the plants, when they first spring from the ground, grow very slowly, and would soon be smothered by weeds if not carefully guarded against. The places selected for plant beds should be such as would not be likely to produce many weeds. New ground, or that which has been long set in grass, would be best for this purpose. To guard still further against weeds, and to ensure a thrifty growth of plants, it is essential that the place in which the seed are to be sown should be burnt. A light burning with straw or other light material will not be sufficient. A good coat of brush laid upon the ground intended to be used for a plant bed, and arranged so closely as to make it burn readily, serves best for the purpose. Care must be taken also, before laying on the brush, to rake all trash from the ground, so that the heat may readily destroy the seeds of any weeds which may have been deposited there. New ground is always to be preferred for plant beds, and brush as the material for burning the ground. But if the tobacco planter have no new ground, then he must substitute grass land in its stead, and this should be well burned by having a range of logs (those which are seasoned answer best) laid along one edge of the ground intended for a plant bed, and heaped up sufficiently to make them burn readily. These must be set on fire, and after burning the ground which they cover sufficiently, they must be moved by means of hooks, to the adjacent ground not yet burnt; and so on, in succession, until the entire space intended for a plant bed is burnt. If one set of logs is not sufficient to burn a space as large as will be necessary, others must be added, so as to enlarge the space, or they may be burnt at different places as may be most convenient.

Where sod ground is intended to be used, it would be advantageous to have the sod lightly skinned off with sharp hoes, before the space is burnt over.

After the ground is burnt it must stand sufficiently long to cool, and then the ashes should be carefully removed. The ground should now be dug up with hoes, to the depth of two or three inches, and so as to pulverize it as much as possible; and should be well raked with an iron tooth-rake, so as to break up the soil into the most minute parts. It will now be ready for sowing the seed. It is important that this operation should be as regular as possible; and care should be taken to put the proper quantity of seed upon the ground. If sowed too thick, the plants will be so much crowded as to injure their growth. If sowed too thin, a deficiency of the plant may be the consequence. A common silver table spoonful will be sufficient for fifty square yards. More than that quantity should not be sowed on that space of ground. But if the plants prepared be abundant, the ground would grow more thrifty by sowing a spoonful of seed on seventy or eighty square yards. The seed allotted for a particular bed should be put into a vessel half filled with fine mould or earth, and stirred so thoroughly as to cause the seed to be equally distributed in all its parts. It should now be separated into two equal divisions. And the plant bed having been divided into convenient lands for sowing, one portion should be sowed as equally as possible in one direction, and the other portion in the same bed, in the opposite direction. The plant bed should now be well raked with an iron tooth rake, both ways, and should then be well trodden by the feet of men or boys, so as to render the loose soil firm and compact. The bed should be thinly covered over with brush to keep it moist and to protect the plants from frost. Plant beds should be prepared and sown as early in February as the weather will admit; though it will be in good time if sown any time in that month.

Tobacco requires a rich soil, and that which is new, or nearly so, answers best. Next to ground which has been recently cleared, lands which have been long in grass, especially if pastured by sheep, answers best for tobacco. In preparing ground for tobacco, great care should be taken to plough it deep, and pulverize it completely. Grass land intended for tobacco, should always be ploughed the previous fall. And it is better that all kinds of land intended for that purpose, should be ploughed in time to have the benefit of the previous winter frosts. It should be kept light and free from weeds, by

repeated ploughings, till near the time of planting. It should then be laid off into ridges, by a single horse plough, (to prevent the ridges from being trodden by the off horse) from 3 to 3½ feet from centre to centre. according to the kind of tobacco which is intended to be planted. The ground should be crossed at the same distance, by a shovel plough or one with a double mould board. The ground will now be in a condition, requiring nothing more to be done to prepare for the planting, but to cut off the centre of the square or ridge with a broad hoe. This last operation should be performed when the plants are of sufficient size for setting, and should be made only so many at a time as there will be plants to fill the first season that happens. Plants can only be set after a rain, and much care should be taken in this operation, for if plants are well set they will grow quickly, but if badly set they will be kept back some time, and many hills will require to be replanted. This will cause much additional labor and render the crop irregular as to the time of ripening. When the crop is planted its cultivation must be carefully attended to. The first thing to be done is to see that the cut worms do not destroy the young plants. These must be sought after and destroyed. The plants must be kept free from weeds. In this operation both the plough and hoe should be used until the plants become too large to use the former without breaking the leaves. During the last ploughing, tobacco should be ploughed only during the heat of the day, when the leaves will have wilted and will not easily break.

Tobacco is very subject to be injured by the horn-worm. This insect is very destructive, and if not destroyed will ruin the crop. The utmost care is therefore required from an early period of its growth, to save the tobacco crop. From the time the horn-worm makes its appearance, the crop should be gone over once a week till it is cut. Topping and priming are next to be attended to. The latter consists in breaking off the leaves next to the ground, which, to the number of four or five, are of no value. The number of leaves to which tobacco should be topped, varies according to the kind of tobacco raised, and the season of topping. The first topping will always admit of a greater number of leaves being left; and, in proportion as the season advances, fewer leaves should be left. The heavier kinds of tobacco are generally topped early in the season, to twelve leaves, then to ten, and still later to eight. The lighter kinds of tobacco are topped to a greater number of leaves. The above rule is only applicable to a rich soil. If the soil is light, the topping should be regulated accordingly, and fewer leaves left.

Suckering is a much more tedious operation. Every plant requires to be twice suckered before it is ready for cutting. The first suckers are of quick growth, and should be removed before they become large, otherwise they will not only injure the growth of the plants, but will sometimes break off the leaves in removing them.

Tobacco is usually planted from the middle of May to the last of June. And the cutting season usually commences about the middle of August, and is rarely finished until late in September. Between the planting and cutting of tobacco, the labor of attending to it is light, but very tedious. It requires more hands than any other crop, for the same number of acres; but weak hands and children can assist and do much of the work. When it begins to ripen, stouter hands are required, though children may still aid in the subsequent operations. A little practice will enable the planter to distinguish, very readily, the ripe from the green plants. At the first cutting the former must be selected and cut, leaving the others to become riper. When tobacco is ripe the leaves become spotted, with a greenish yellow color, and the leaves are so thick and ridged that by folding and pressing them gently between the thumb and finger, they will break or crack. But a little experience will enable the planter to determine which plants are ripe by sight alone. Tobacco must be split while standing; and such hands as can readily distinguish between the ripe and green plants, should be employed in the splitting process. The most convenient knife for splitting tobacco is in form somewhat like a broad chisel, except that the blade should be very thin. It should be three and a half inches wide, and of the same length, having attached to it a thin spear or shank, to be inserted in a handle about a foot long, having a cross piece on the top, to be held by the hand. After the spear is inserted in the handle, the latter should be shaved flat on two sides, to prevent the end of the handle next the spear from striking against the top of the tobacco stalk

as the knife is run down. With this instrument a skillful operator can split the standing plants with great rapidity. They should not be split nearer to the ground than six inches. The cutter may follow immediately after the splitter, or at any convenient time afterwards. A common hemp hook is the best instrument for cutting tobacco. The cutting season is a critical time for the tobacco crop. It is subject to a variety of casualties; and without particular care, is liable to sustain great and irreparable injury. It is subject to be bruised in handling, to be sun-burned, and to be greatly injured by heating, if suffered to lie too long in large heaps. Each of these will most materially injure the crop, and they must all be guarded against with the utmost vigilance. The first is the most difficult to be guarded against, when the tobacco is cut in very warm weather. After it is cut, it must lie long enough to fall or wilt, so as to become sufficiently pliant to handle without breaking or bruising the leaves. The hotter the weather the more difficult it is to accomplish this object without exposing the plants to the deteriorating effects of being sun-burned. It is surprising how quickly this takes place, when tobacco is exposed to the meridian rays of the sun, in the month of August, or early in September. The parts of the leaves which are sun-burned turn white and soon become dry and crisp; and when cured, assume a green color. The parts thus affected are completely ruined, having lost all the qualities of good tobacco. To guard against this casualty, when tobacco is cut early in the season the operation should be performed in the morning or so late in the evening that the sun will not have power enough to injure it. Cutting, both in the morning and evening, may be practised as convenience may dictate, and may be managed as follows. The planter may commence cutting in the morning, taking care to cut only so much as he can secure before the sun has acquired sufficient power to injure it. When the cutting is completed and plants have fallen sufficiently, he should commence piling in heaps with butts toward the sun, taking care to handle the plants gently, holding them by the butts, and avoiding any pressure upon the leaves. By handling them thus, and laying them as lightly as possible in heaps, this process may be performed before the tobacco has completely fallen. The heaping should always commence with the plants first cut so that they may as nearly as practicable, be exposed to the sun's rays an equal portion of time, or in equal degree, and should so progress till the whole is heaped. The stems of the tobacco are the last parts that wilt. Being large and ridged, these require more sun to make them fall, and hence the necessity of placing the butts towards the sun when heaping tobacco. Being thus placed, the stems continue to be affected by the sun, while the plants are lying in heaps. The heaping of tobacco in some degree protects it from being sun-burned, but the uncovered leaves are, of course, unprotected. Hence the necessity of hauling the tobacco to the place of hanging it as soon as possible after it has fallen sufficiently to admit of this being done without bruising or breaking off the leaves. Sleds are the most convenient vehicles for transporting tobacco to the scaffold or house where it is to be hung, if near at hand. These should have smooth plank on the bottom, to prevent the leaves of the tobacco from being torn or bruised. There should be no standards in the sleds, and the tobacco should be laid on in two courses, the tails lapped and butts out on each side. When unloaded, the butts should all lie towards the sun, unless the hanging is performed in the shade of a house or trees. These precautions are all for the purpose of preventing the tobacco from being sun-burned. If the cutting take place late in the season, or when the weather is cool, they will not be necessary.

(To be Continued)

The State Colonization Convention assembled in Baltimore lately. A variety of business touching the subject of colonizing the free blacks was disposed of. The following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That while it is most earnestly hoped that the free colored people of Maryland may see that their best and most permanent interests will be consulted by their emigration from this State, and while this convention would deprecate any departure from the principle which makes colonization dependent upon the voluntary action of the free colored people themselves, yet, if regardless of what has been done in anticipation of such result, to provide them with an asylum, they continue to persist in remaining in Maryland in the hope of enjoying here an equality of social and political rights, they

ought to be solemnly warned that, in the opinion of this convention, the day must arrive when circumstances that cannot then be controlled, and which are now maturing, will deprive them of freedom of choice and leave them no alternative but removal.

THE CURCULIO.—The Curculio rises from the ground a perfect insect, provided with wings, and although not so much inclined to use them as some insects, does use them in short flights, and generally, if not always, reaches the young fruit by their aid. The damage sustained from the Curculio, is usually accomplished in a few evenings, and a sudden violent jar or blow on the tree, will cause most of these insects to fall to the earth, where if they are received on sheets or canvass, they may be easily gathered and destroyed; and if this operation is daily or nightly repeated, they will soon disappear, and the fruit be saved. If convenient, a fruit orchard should have pigs run in it the early part of the season to gather the worm-eaten fruit as it falls. Multitudes of the Curculio worms that would otherwise escape into the earth, and be ready to attack the next year's fruit, are thus destroyed. Geese, by devouring the first fruit that falls, are of much service, and even a coop of chickens will render aid by destroying the bugs as they emerge, or securing the worm as it endeavors to hide in the earth.—*Cultivator.*

GREEN FLY OR APHIS.—We have found the Aphis, or green plant louse very difficult to destroy, after being once permitted to establish themselves on the turnip or cabbage, as they multiply with astonishing rapidity, and in a manner as yet unknown in any other insect. The surest remedy is to make a frequent examination of your cabbages or turnips, and if a colony is discovered, to pick the leaf and crush the whole under the foot. In this way their multiplication may be in part at least checked. Mr. Bridgman, in his excellent work on gardening, advises the gardener "to have a hogshhead always on hand in dry weather containing infusions made of waste tobacco, lime, soot, cow dung, elder, burdock leaves, &c." A portion of these ingredients, or others, poisonous to insects, used moderately on plants, will produce a good effect. "As liquid, however, cannot be conveniently used on a large piece of land, it may be necessary, if insects are numerous, to sow tobacco dust, mixed with road dust, soot, ashes, lime, or charcoal dust in the proportion of half a bushel per acre every morning, until the plants are secure from their attacks." Would not fumigating plants by turning a barrel over them and burning a sulphur match under them be as fatal to the aphis as it would to the bee?—*ib.*

PEACH WORM.—If the trees are already infested by the grub, let them be carefully examined around the root, and every worm dissected out of the bark. Complete excision will alone save the tree; at least such is the opinion of some of the most successful peach growers. With this evil, prevention is better than cure, and fortunately since attention has been directed to this point, methods have been discovered which appear to be effectual in preventing the attacks of the parent moth or fly. Planting the red cedar with the peach tree in the same hole, and leaving the roots and stems in as near contact as possible, has been found by experience to preserve the peach, the odor of the cedar being offensive to the parent of the grub, and the slow growth of this shrub preventing any injury to the peach. In an excellent article on the peach worm, by Prof. Kirtland of Ohio, after a description of the parent insect, and its mode of injuring the tree, he says:—"Tansy and wormwood contain large quantities of essential oil, which is peculiarly offensive to this insect; and it is found that if the body of the peach tree be surrounded by half a dozen sprouts of either of these vegetables, it will be perfectly secured against the approaches of this destructive enemy. They should be planted in the spring nearly in contact with the body of the tree, and so as to surround it. During the summer they should be cultivated, and kept free from grass. In this way they form a permanent and successful means of defence against the insect that has nearly exterminated the peach tree from many sections of our country."—*ib.*

COAR SUCKERS.—*INQUIRY.*—Messrs Editors—I find that some of the best cultivators of our great crop, Indian corn, differ in opinion as to the propriety of pulling the sprouts or suckers from the growing crop; some contending that it adds to the crop to remove them, while others maintain they are useful. I should be pleased to learn your opinion. Ohio, April, 1841. L. H.

We have more the suckers from Indian corn, as we

think the practice not warranted either on the score of labor or productiveness. Some experiments, made a number of years since, convinced us that it was better to let them remain, and we have seen nothing since to induce a change of opinion.

In the first place, it is no inconsiderable labor to remove the suckers from twenty acres of corn, and when removed, they are usually lost to all economical purposes, when if suffered to remain, they form a large quantity of the very best of fodder.

In the second place, it seems that in many cases, the blossoms on the suckers are necessary to the perfection of the grain. The main stalks shoot up their stems, blossom, and shed their pollen of fructifying dust, all in the course of a few days, impregnating the principal ears through their silks, and then drying up. Now there is in every corn field many later ears set, which require the application of pollen, or no grains will be produced; and the blossoms from the suckers appear exactly adapted to this emergency.

It is possible a vigorous sucker may detract something from the size of the main stem, and perhaps diminish in some slight degree the ears growing upon it, but the additional ears gained always more than compensates these partial deficiencies, and leaves the additional fodder as a clear gain.—*ib.*

RENOVATION OF THE PEACH TREE.—The editor of the New England Farmer says, that a gentleman residing in Cambridge, informs him that charcoal placed around the roots of the deceased peach stock, was serviceable. He immediately removed the soil from around the trunk of a sickly tree in his garden, supplied its place with charcoal, and was surprised at its sudden renovation, and subsequent rapidity of its growth, and the tenacity with which the fruit held on to the branches, and the unusual richness of its flavor when matured.

WEEDING.—By early attention to weeding, a great deal of labor is saved, beside the advantage to the growing crop from keeping the soil light and loose. When the weeds get a good start, it will be far more work to destroy them than to stir the earth as they are starting, and thus keeping them in subjection. When the weeds are very small, the earth at the surface may be easily dug over with a hoe, or stirred with a harrow or cultivator, and the weeds seem to be no impediment; but when they are large, the work becomes slow and laborious, and it is with difficulty that the weeds are eradicated or destroyed in any way.—*Yan. Far.*

CANKER WORMS.

Brighton, May 31, 1841.

Gentlemen:—The Canker worms are going to be very destructive this season, as will be seen by inspecting the foliage of those kinds of trees that they depredate upon.

Last year after we observed the trees considerably seared, we set men to work upon one large Orchard of trees, in what we call the sheep pasture, back of the Cattle Fair Hotel. The good consequences resulting from it was, we preserved the remaining part of the foliage, and most if not all of the fruit. The worm readily falls to the ground by giving the limb a sudden motion with the fist, or a club prepared with something soft at the end of it, to prevent injury to the bark.

The trees may at the same time be tarred and effectually prevent their (the worms) ascending again. If this precaution is taken, a considerable portion of them will be prevented, from various causes, finding their way to the stock of the trees, and much benefit will result from this simple operation, of merely starting them from the limbs, and breaking the web attached to them.

I will thank you to show this notice to our friend, Mr. Putnam, that he may, if he thinks it expedient, give something in his next paper to influence the public to turn their attention to this, and the ensuing week, to destroying this pest to Horticulturists. Very truly your friend,

N. E. Farmer.

JNO. WINSHIP.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

At Stated meeting, June 2d, N. BIDDLE, President in the chair. The following communication was read: On blight and mildew in wheat, by A. S. Roberts, in which he criticised the papers read at the two preceding meetings by K. Smith and James Gowan, on the same subject, and pointed out the position assumed by them, which he deemed untenable, and offered new views on the causes

and means of preventing those serious evils and sources of loss to the farmer. The paper was ordered to be published in the Farmer's Cabinet.

The Society, upon the recommendation of Dr. Mease, offered the following premiums to be awarded next year:

First—For the best acre of Lucerne grass, ten dollars.

Second—For the best acre of tall meadow oats, called Andes grass, and by the German Wiesenhafer fransosich ray grass, (Avena elatior,) ten dollars.

Third—For the best acre of English ray grass or red darnel, (Lolium perenne,) ten dollars.

Dr. Elwyn presented to the Library of the Society "A Discourse on the character, properties, and importance to man of the natural family of plants called the Gramineae or true grasses," by Dr. Wm. Darlington, of West Chester. A short, scientific, as well as practical work. The known grasses of Chester county, native, naturalized and cultivated, amount to about one hundred species, or one-tenth of the whole number of flowering plants of the same district. Besides the plants devoted to the food of cattle in a green or dried state, it appears that those termed Cerealia, which produce human food in the form of flour or solid grain, and Indian corn, broom corn, the sugar cane, and the bamboo of India, are also true and genuine grasses according to the terms of the definition of the distinctive characters of the family. Dr. D. notices the new theory of "The deposition of the ovum of the Hessian fly in seeds of the wheat, and not, as formerly supposed, in the stalk or culm;" but this theory, as was remarked in a previous report of the Society's meeting, has been disproved by a farmer in Delaware county, Homer Eachus, who has since made a communication on the subject in the Farmers' Cabinet, for March last, page 269.

Dr. Elwyn presented a leather halter of his invention, which effectually prevents a horse from slipping it; the principle is also applicable to a bridle. They are made by Robert Cary, Saddler, 31 south Fourth, near Chesnut street.

Mr. Thomas Fisher laid before the Society a diagram on a board, illustrative of the advance and re-cession of the Sun's light and the Earth's landscape, and its comparative intensity in all seasons, and in all latitudes.—It was referred to a Committee, from whom a report may be expected.

* We have received a copy of this very interesting discourse, and intend making copious extracts therefrom, probably in our next.—*Am. Far.*

PRODUCTIONS OF LOUISIANA.—The cotton is an annual plant with leaves not unlike those of the hollyhock. It branches out considerably, grows on the rich lands, as high as a man's head and bears a beautiful yellowish-white flower. The rows are made perfectly straight, and six feet apart, and kept entirely clean of weeds. In September the bolls begin to open, the picking commences, and is continued until the stocks are ready to be pulled up, burned off, and the ploughing to commence anew. Sugar-cane, the next important article of culture in this state, is extending every year. Sufficient sugar might be raised here for the consumption of the United States. The only impediment to extending this species of cultivation is the great capital that it requires to commence the business profitably.—A sugar establishment is necessarily a very expensive one. The sugar-houses on the coasts resemble our large cotton factory buildings at the north. The progress of manufacturing the sugar, though expensive is simple. The cane is planted the latter part of autumn in slips, and when in full growth is not unlike a field of maize in appearance. The stalk is about the size of that of southern corn, and the juice, tho' deemed a luxury here, has to me rather an unpleasant sweetness. Rice and indigo were formerly cultivated here to a greater extent than at present. Corn, sweet potatoes, melons, and all northern fruits with the exception of apples, flourish here. Figs are raised here in abundance and perfection. The figtree grows luxuriantly, and is raised with ease. Oranges, when I descended the Mississippi for the first time, were lying under the trees as abundantly as the apples full in the north country. Nothing can have a grander, and more rich appearance, than these delicious orange groves, either when their blossoms yield their ambrosial perfume, or when their golden fruit shows itself from the beautiful evergreen foliage. Louisiana undoubtedly exports more value according to the extent of land cultivated than any other country. The cotton plantations yield from ten to fifty thousand dollars a year, and many sugar planters probable derive twice that sum from their annual crop.

WORM IN THE HEAD OF SHEEP.—John Cain, Esq., of Rutland, Vermont, wishes some information "respecting the disease of sheep called the 'Grub in the head,' whether there is any preventive; and whether there is any remedy after the attack?"

The disease is doubtless caused by the sheep fly called *Estrus ovis* depositing its eggs within the nostril of the sheep. These soon hatch and the larvæ find their way at once to the interior of the nose into the frontal sinews, where they remain till the following spring. If in considerable numbers, they cause great distress and irritation, and not unfrequently death. The best preventive we have ever known, was to smear the sheep's nose with tar, and if during the summer the appearance or conduct of the animal indicated that the fly was present, (which may be known by their restless agitated manner,) let the operation be several times repeated. Perhaps a better way is to have troughs for the sheep, the bottom smeared with tar, and this frequently sprinkled with salt, as in this way the sheep will secure the benefit derived from the tar and its odor, without trouble. As to a "remedy," we give the following from Blacklock's celebrated Treatise on Sheep, but we have never had occasion to try the prescription, and cannot speak from experience of its value:—*Cultivator*.

"For the grub or worm, tobacco smoke is the only available remedy, and a very good one, being easily brought in contact with the worms, and when properly administered, certain in its effects. One person secures the sheep, holding the head in a convenient position, while another having half filled a pipe with tobacco, and kindled it in the usual manner, places one or two folds of a handkerchief over the opening of the bowl, then passes the tube a good way up the nostril, applies his mouth to the covered bowl, and blows vigorously through the covering. When this has been continued a few seconds, the pipe is withdrawn, and the operation repeated on the other nostril."

TO DESTROY LICE ON CATTLE.—Grease, fat, lard, or any oily substance, if applied to neat cattle infested with pediculi, will have the desired effect; but it must not be applied by a string around the neck, but by being well rubbed into the hair on those parts where the vermin are found, and repeated until they are destroyed. Insects have no lungs, but breathe by spiracles or minute holes in their bodies; and if these spiracles are clogged with grease or fat, they become suffocated and die. Goose grease, hog's fat, pot-skimmings, will all answer the purpose, and may be obtained in any farmer's family without cost. Tobacco also will kill these vermin on cattle by its operation on them as a poison. A simple infusion of tobacco, applied warm and rubbed into the neck or dewlaps, or wherever found, so as to completely wet the hairs, and repeated at an interval of a few days, will destroy the nits and lice in a short time, and at a cheap rate. The currycomb should be used after the application.—*ib*.

FLOORED AND UNFLOORED STABLES.—I have been in the habit, for a few years past, of using floored and ground stables, and have concluded that in general for cattle, stables without floors were the best; but for horses, I prefer a good plank floor, for this reason: I think that a horse can be kept more comfortably and cleaner on a floor than on the ground; and I think full as much manure can be made on a light floor as on the ground. One argument which one of your correspondents uses is, that "horses' hoofs are greatly benefitted by standing on the ground." Now, I do not profess to be much acquainted with horse flesh, but I think it looks reasonable that the cleaner and the more dry a horse's hoofs are kept, the better they will be preserved from disease; and I am certain that they can be kept as dry on a floor as on the ground. We are now using ground and floor stables for our cattle, and I don't know but that we make as much manure on our floor as on our ground stables. But as floor stables will be used by a good many, I would recommend to all those who are about building, to have their plank sawed of an even thickness and jointed so as to make it tight. In laying down the plank, let them be laid so that the hind feet of the cattle may rest an inch or two lower than their fore feet. Let there be, at the bottom of the floor near the door sill, a trough sunk down on a level with the floor. This will serve to catch all the liquids and juices which will fall on the floor, and with a shovel, it can be put in and mixed with the heap. In this way I think full as much manure can be made as upon the ground. With regard to spreading manure about the cattle yard, I am of the opinion, that to let the

cattle tread upon it, serves to mix it with other manures; if left to lie in a heap it is apt to burn and become useless. We have found too, upon trial, that one load of manure housed, is worth two loads which are left out to be drenched by the rains and to undergo the action of the frost. It will pay as good interest to house our manure as to house our cattle. Those who have no convenient place to put it, let them erect temporary sheds to keep it in.—*ib*.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES.—Take a large kettle of water and make it boil. Lead the horse to the kettle, if he be able to walk; if not, take the water to the stable. Commence with a swab and wash the left fetlock before, then the right, then the fetlocks behind, then wash the legs in the same manner, then the shoulders and body, rub the horse dry and he will be well in a few hours. There is no danger of scalding the horse, if the above direction be pursued. This remedy is on the authority of one of the best farriers in this place, and is worth to every farmer double the price of his subscription to this paper.—*Jacksonville Illinoian*.

HOOF-BOUND IN HORSES.—M. E. Wood, gives the following cure for this disease in horses.—"I first take off all the shoes and cut into the hoof so far up and down on each side where the nails will hold it secure when they are shod, as to weaken the hoof so that it will easily spread apart and give ease to the horse, as respects pain, (for I have no doubt they endure pain,) then turn them out if possible on a wet pasture, using them only on such work as they can do without shoes, which may be considerable on a farm if they are good for the draft. This I continue one summer, and then shoe as usual, and it has done cures for me and my neighbors. I am of the opinion that the cure consists very much in shifting the diet and habits of the horse. Bleeding in or near the hoof will take out inflammation and be of partial and immediate relief, but should the horse return to stabling the year round and grain, it would probably produce it again, he had better be placed and owned by a farmer and have pot luck as it is called."

Diarrhœa in Colts.—As soon as the disease is evident, the mare and colt must be taken from the pasture if they were on the grass, and their treatment must be different according to the degree of appetite retained by the colt; if he eats, or sucks heartily, give him cow's milk, boiled with a little flour, and with warm injections of mullen, flax seed tea or slippery elm; if on the contrary the animal is without appetite, it is a sign that the evacuation is dangerous and ought to be checked, give something more than a quarter of an ounce of assafœtida diluted in one of the above teas, which he must be made to swallow milk warm, besides which he must have injections morning and evening, until the disease seems to be checked, then suppress the evening remedies, and suppress them entirely as soon as the colt is evidently better. It is more prudent to keep the mare out of pasture and feed her on dry hay, &c. A careful attendant on the colt will best know when to continue the remedies or not. Mind that the mother's milk has a great influence on the colt.

The farmer who keeps a large stock ought to be provided with a syringe or glyster pipe, which may be well made in tin, with a long pipe, it should hold a gallon, and the injecting tube must terminate into a very smooth pewter top, well soldered to the tube, so as not to injure the intestines in which it must be inserted, the tube must be slightly bent, so as to secure the person who gives the injection from any accident that might happen if he stood immediately behind the animal; the glyster pipe is absolutely required in Diarrhœa, costiveness, suppression of urine, cholics, &c.; the different injections that must then be given, bearing more immediately upon the causes of those diseases than any other remedies which require digestive power, and consequently more time to act are indispensable, besides their giving time for other medicines, if they do not prove sufficient, as is often the case. Injections made of any of the forementioned ingredients will immediately relieve the suppression of urine in the horse, by loosening and relaxing the neck of the bladder, the inflammation of which, if not soon relieved, would cause death; as soon as the animal has made water, his agitation and uneasiness cease. Not knowing the symptoms of this disease, it is often mistaken for a common cholick; many heating drugs are given to the horse, and augment the disease by closing the bladder by inflammation and kill the animal. The use of the syringe is so necessary in those cases, that it cannot be too much insisted upon.

Kentucky Farmer.

W. MENTELLE.

From the Western Farmer and Gardener CULTIVATION OF CORN.

The difference of opinion among farmers as to the best mode of cultivating corn, induced me some years ago, to give some attention to the subject. The reasons assigned, and the experience of many of the best agriculturists, in favor of the system of level cultivation have convinced me that our present mode is not the best, and that it is susceptible of a decided change for the better.

I am perfectly aware, that to question the propriety of the exclusive use of the plough in the cultivation of corn will be laughed at, and that to intimate that the ridging of a corn field is not the most certain mode of ensuring a good crop will be denounced as mere "book farming," and hence entitled to no respect.

The present mode of cultivation is generally, to burn off the stalks and stubble that may be upon the ground—to break up with a shallow furrow—plant the corn without rolling or harrowing the ground—then harrowing the corn while small, and then by ploughing as often as may be deemed necessary. In ploughing the corn, the prevailing and almost universal rule is, to plough close to the corn hills, "to cut the fibres of the roots so as to increase and strengthen the stalks, as you cut the roots of trees in an orchard by ploughing, to make the tree grow vigorously!!"—to throw the earth high up on the stalks, and to lay by the crop by ploughing three or four furrows between the rows, that the ground may be well ridged, so as to retain the moisture about the hills of corn!!"

The system of culture, that I believe is sustainable by reason and experience, is the opposite of all this.

1.—If the ground intended to be cultivated in corn has a sod upon it, it should be broken up in the fall or winter preceding, if the weather is suitable; if not, it should be ploughed in February, or at least in the first week of March. If not level it should be rolled, and if not mellow it should be harrowed before planting.

2.—If stubble or corn ground, no stubble nor stalks should be burned or removed, unless taken to the manure pile—should be ploughed six inches deep, and if not mellow should be harrowed.

3.—While small, the corn should be harrowed and the ground should be afterwards kept mellow and loose by the repeated use of the cultivator.

4.—On sod ground a plough should never be used in the cultivation of corn.

5.—On other ground, the plough should never be used, after the roots have extended any distance from the hills, and at no time unless indispensably necessary to prevent the ground from baking.

6.—The fibres or small roots of the corn should not be cut; the cutting off of every fibre depriving the stalk of a part of its nourishment.

7.—The earth should not be thrown high up on the hills, as it induces the throwing out of additional spur roots. A very slight portion of mould may be put round the hill.

8.—The ground in the cultivation of corn should be kept as level as possible, to permit the roots to extend in every direction and to retain moisture. Ridging, cuts the roots—prevents the extension of the surface roots beyond the middle of the rows—drains the water from the hills—exposes more surface to the action of the sun, and is therefore injurious to a crop in a dry season.

My own limited observation and experience, satisfy me of the correctness of the above rules to be observed, in the cultivation of corn, and I now offer the opinions of the ablest and most practical farmers in the United States to sustain the position I have assumed.

Judge Buel, who for good sense—for a thorough knowledge of the science of agriculture, for general intelligence—practical experience—and for a most extensive knowledge and familiarity with the modes adopted by our agriculturists, was unequalled by any man in the United States, in speaking of the cultivation of this crop, expresses the following opinions:

"THE AFTER CULTURE consists in keeping the soil loose and free from weeds, which is ordinarily accomplished by two dressings, and in thinning the plants, which latter may be done the first hoeing, or partially omitted till the last. The practice of ploughing among corn, and of making large hills, is justly getting into disrepute: for the plough bruises and cuts the roots of the plants, turns up the sod and manure to waste, and renders the crop more liable to suffer by drought. The first dressing should be performed as soon as the size of the plants will permit,

and the best implement to precede the hoe is a corn harrow, adapted to the width of the rows, which every farmer can make. This will destroy most of the weeds and pulverize the soil. The second hoeing should be performed before or as soon as the tassels appear, and may be preceded by the corn harrow, or a shallow furrow of the plough, or what is better than either, by the cultivator. A slight earthing is beneficial, providing the earth is scraped from the surface, and the sod and manure not exposed. It will be found beneficial to run the harrow or cultivator a third, and even a fourth time, between the rows, to destroy weeds and loosen the surface, particularly if the season is dry."

"Some entertain a mistaken notion, that it is prejudicial to stir the soil among corn in dry weather, and others, that weeds serve to prevent the evaporation of moisture by a hot sun. The reverse of these opinions is true. The exhaustion of moisture by a plant is in the ratio of the surface of its leaves and stalks presented to the sun and air."

"INDIAN CORN.—There is no crop which habit has rendered more indispensable to the wants of our families and our farms than this. The late John Taylor, of Virginia, termed it our 'meat, meal and manure.' Holding this high rank in our farm economy, it is a subject of moment to adopt the best mode of culture. As many districts are shy in producing wheat, and as this crop is seriously threatened by the new (to us) wheat insect, it becomes more a matter of solicitude to render our corn crops productive. But as this grain demands more labor in its culture than other grain crops, so it is more important, on the score of profit, that it should be well managed, for if thirty bushels an acre be considered only a remuneration for the labor bestowed on the crop—all that the product falls short of this must be a loss—and all that it exceeds, a nett gain on the cultivation. The first consideration in regard to the corn crop, is to give it a dry mellow soil; the second, that this soil be rich, fat or fertile; and the third, that the seed be timely put in and the crop well taken care of. Neither wet grounds, nor stiff clays, nor poor grounds, will repay by their product, the labor required on a crop of corn. He who has no other but these, should not attempt to raise it as a field crop. He had better bestow his labor upon other objects, and buy his corn. We think the best preparation for corn is a clover ley, well covered with long manure from the barn-yard, well ploughed, and well harrowed. It is better to give sixty loads of dung to three acres than to ten, upon the ordinary lands of our neighborhood. The difference in product will not make up for the difference in labor. Corn can hardly be dunged too high. What we have to recommend, that is not common in the culture of this crop, is, that double the usual quantity of seed be applied—the number of plants to be reduced at the weeding—in order to insure three or four stalks in each hill; that the roots be not broken, nor the manure thrown to the surface by the plough, but that the harrow and cultivator be substituted for it, which will sufficiently mellow the surface and destroy weeds, and that the hills be but slightly earthed. By ploughing and hilling we conceive the manure is wasted, the roots broken and bruised, and limited in their range for food, the crop more exposed to injury from drought, and the labor increased."

In speaking of the plough in the cultivation of corn he again thus remarks—"We do not use it. We think it is prejudicial in breaking the roots, and in limiting their range for nutriment."

Mr. James M. Sutton, of St. George, Delaware, who raised upon seventy-nine acres 6,284 bushels of corn, and who gives an accurate and detailed account of the condition and cultivation of each field, makes this remark in relation to the use of the plough:

"In order to attest the advantage of the cultivator over the plough, for tilling corn, he had five rows in this field that he lapped the furrow to, with a plough, previous to going over it the last time with the cultivator. He soon discovered that the growth of these five rows fell short, in height, of those adjacent, and yielded one-fifth less corn."

"There is no doubt but that the true mode of tilling corn, especially where sod ground is used, is to plough deep, and use nothing but the fallow and flake harrow for its cultivation. By not disturbing the sod ploughed down, it remains there as a reservoir of moisture, and an exhilarating principle throughout the season, to the growth of the corn."

JAMES M. SUTTON.

Upon Mr. Sutton's report of his crop, Judge Buel adds the following:

"NOTE.—The management which led to the extraordinary product of corn, should be deeply impressed upon the mind of every corn grower. 1. The ground was well dunged with long manure; 2. It was planted on a GRASS LEY, with one DEEP ploughing; 3. It was well PULVERIZED with the harrow; 4. the plough was NOT used in the after culture, nor the corn hilled, but the cultivator only used; 5. the sod was not disturbed, nor the manure turned to the surface; and 6. the corn was cut at the ground when it was fit to top. These are the points which we have repeatedly urged in treating of the culture of this crop; and their correctness is put beyond question by this notable result. The value of lime and marl are well illustrated in the second experiment.—CONDUCTOR."

Mr. Charles H. Tomlinson, of Schenectady, New York, in giving an account of his experience, says:

"The two last years corn has been raised in the following manner, on the Mohawk Flats, near this city. If in grass, the land is ploughed and well harrowed, lengthwise of the furrow, without disturbing the sward. The ground is then prepared for planting, by being marked out two and a half feet one way and three feet the other. The last season, the field was rolled after being planted, with evident benefit, as it made it level. When the corn is three inches high, the cultivator is passed through both ways; and twice afterwards it is used in the same manner; no hills are made, but the ground is kept level. Neither hand-hoe, nor plough are used, after the corn is planted. Fields manured with coarse manure have been tilled in the same manner. Corn tilled in this way is as clean of weeds, as when tilled in the usual way: it is no more liable to be blown down, and the produce is equally good. It saves a great deal of hard labor, which is an expensive item in the usual culture of corn. Last October, ten rods were measured out, in two different places, in a corn field, or grassland—the one yielded ten, the other nine, bushels of ears. In one corn-field, after the last dressing in July, timothy and clover-seed were sown, and in the fall the grass appeared to have taken as well as it has done in adjoining fields where it has been sown with oats."

Upon which Judge Buel again remarks: "All, or nearly all, the accounts we have published of great products of Indian corn, agree in two particulars, viz: in not using the plough in the culture, and in not earthing, or but very slightly, the hills. These results go to demonstrate, that the entire roots are essential to the vigor of the crops, and to enable them to perform their functions as nature designed, must be near the surface. If the roots are severed with the plough, in dressing the crop, the plants are deprived of a portion of their nourishment; and if they are buried deep by drilling, the plant is partially exhausted in throwing out a new set near the surface, where alone they can perform all their offices. There is another material advantage in this mode of cultivating the corn crop—it saves a vast deal of manual labor."

The preceding considerations justify us in recommending, that in the management of the Indian corn crop, the following rules be observed, or at least partially, so far as to test their correctness:

1. That the corn harrow and cultivator be substituted for the plough in the culture of the crop.
2. That the plants be not hilled, or but slightly so—this not to prevent the soil being often stirred and kept clean, and,
3. That in harvesting, the crop be cut at the ground as soon as the grain is glazed.

Again, in reference to the system of level cultivation of corn, Judge Buel remarks:

"The experience of the last two years has been sufficient to admonish us, that without due precaution, our crops of Indian corn will not pay for the labor bestowed on the culture; and yet, that where due attention has been paid to soil, manure, seed and harvesting, the return has been bountiful, notwithstanding bad seasons. Having been uniformly successful in the culture of this crop, we feel justified in repeating some leading directions for its management."

"AFTER-CULTURE.—In this the plough should not be used if the corn harrow and cultivator can be had, and if used, should not be suffered to penetrate the soil more than two or three inches. The plough tears the roots, turns up and wastes the manure, and increases the injuries of drought. The main object is to extirpate weeds, and to

keep the surface mellow and open, that the heat, air and moisture may exert better their kind influences upon the vegetable matter in the soil, in converting it into nutriment for the crop. At the first dressing with the hand hoe, the plants are reduced to four, or three, in a hill, the surface is broken among the plants, the weeds carefully extirpated, and a little fresh mould gathered to the hill. At the second dressing, a like process is observed, taking care that the earthing shall not exceed one inch and a half, that the hill be broad and flat, and that the earth for this purpose be not taken from one place, but gathered from the surface between the rows, where it has been loosened by the cultivator."

As an evidence of the practical results of this mode of cultivating corn, I give you, in addition, the statements of two other farmers of their mode, and of the products of their land.

Georgetown X Roads, Kent Co., Md., Nov. 4th 1837.

GREAT CROP OF CORN.—Mr. Editor.—I have just finished measuring the crop that grew this year on a lot of mine of five and a half acres, and have measured 105½ barrels and one bushel of ears, making 103 bushels of corn per acre. The corn is called Seman's corn; it is a deep yellow, and not a gourd seed, but a very deep grain and small red cob, and has from twelve to twenty four rows on the cob. I have taken great pains in selecting my seed for the last three years. I threshed off 230 bushels last May, and found from measurement it measured from the barrel five bushels and seven-eighths of shelled corn. The following is the manner in which I prepared the ground, &c. The soil is a stiff clay; one and a half acres of said lot was in clover last year, the balance in wheat. I put 265 two-horse cart loads of barn-yard manure on it: the manure was coarse, made out of straw, corn tops and husks, hauled into the yard in January and February, and hauled out in March and April, consequently was very little rotted. I spread it regularly and ploughed it down with a large conclave plough, (made by G. Cox, of Middletown, Delaware,) seven inches deep. I then harrowed it twice the same way it was ploughed. I then had the rows marked out with a small plough, three feet ten inches wide, and one and a half inches deep. I planted my corn from 18 to 22 inches apart, and covered it with hoes: just drawing the furrows over the corn, which covered it one and a half inches below the surface. When the corn was four inches high I harrowed it, and thinned it to two stalks in the hill; in about two weeks after harrowing, I cultivated it: about the 5th of June I cultivated it again, which was all the tillage I gave it. We farmers of the Eastern Shore count our corn by the thousand: I had 28,640 hills on my lot, and I think my corn would have been better had I planted earlier: I did not plant till the last of April. I think the planting of corn shallow and working it with the cultivator is much the best way, especially on clover ley. If you think the above worthy of notice you will please give it a place in your valuable paper."

WILLIAM MILLER.

JUDGE BUEL.—Dear Sir:—I send you a statement of the expense and product of an acre of Indian corn, raised by me, together with the mode of its cultivation. The corn was the little eight rowed yellow variety.

SOIL AND CULTURE.—The soil is a warm sandy loam. It was ploughed deep in the autumn of 1836. About the first of May, I carried on, and spread all over the ground, about thirty loads of stable and barn-yard unfermented manure, then rolled and harrowed the ground well, being careful not to disturb the sod, which was timothy, and mown the summer preceding; and on the 9th and 10th of May planted the same, two and a half feet between the rows, and fifteen inches between the hills. It was dressed with ashes when it made its appearance above ground. On the 10th June commenced weeding and thinning, leaving from two to four of the best spears in each hill, the whole averaging about three spears in a hill. After this Iashed it again, using in all about ten bushels of good unleached house ashes. On the 10th of July commenced hoeing, and at the same time took off all the suckers—put no more about the hills than we took from them, but carefully cleaned out all the weeds from the hills. The seed was prepared by simply wetting it with warm water, and rolling it in plaster.

HARVESTING.—The corn was cut up on the 18th September at the ground, and shocked in small shocks; and on the 9th of October it was housed and husked, and subsequently threshed and measured.

PRODUCT.—Ninety-nine bushels of first-rate corn, without even a nubbin of soft or poor grain, owing to the

fact, probably, that there was no suckers on which to grow them." H. HOPKINS.

I am aware that these views and the authority in their support will find but little favor with a majority of corn raisers who insist upon the necessity of "cutting the roots of the corn to make it grow." With such, I know that reasons unanswerable, and the experience of the most practical farmers in every state of the Union, weigh nothing as against their own absolute knowledge.

Notwithstanding this apparent unwillingness to tolerate innovations upon old established usages, I have confidence that there are some who will investigate the subject, and who will yield their own opinions, however long practiced upon, to the teachings of reason and to the experience of the practical and intelligent farmers of the United States. JOHN M. MILLIKEN.

MAKING CHEESE.—The following "improved" method of making cheese is from the Portland Transcript. We shall only say in addition to the remarks therein offered, that the process as described by the writer, has been repeatedly tried in this vicinity, with flattering success. Cheese made in this way, possesses many, and important advantages, we think, over that made in the common hoop and press; inasmuch as it is less liable to become rancid, from the more perfect expulsion of the whey, and to be injured extremely by the depredations either of flies or mice.—*Yan. Far.*

NEW METHOD OF MAKING CHEESE.—We have lately seen a method of making Cheese, which is worthy of being tested by experiment at this season of the year, especially by those who have but a small quantity of milk. It is very simple, and easily tried. The milk is set in the ordinary way every morning, and the curd separated from the whey as well as can be with the hands. It is then pressed compactly into the bottom of an earthen pot, and covered over with several folds of dry linen, or cotton cloth. By this process the remaining whey is absorbed, and when the cloth becomes saturated it is removed and a dry one placed in its stead. In the course of the day and night this process removes the whey as thoroughly as it can be done by pressing. The next morning the milk is prepared in the same manner, and the curd packed closely upon the top of that prepared the day previous, and the same method pursued in separating the moisture. This process is repeated till you have a cream pot full of cheese. It is thus seen to be a convenient method where the dairy woman has the milk of but one or two cows. If it work well, it is an important discovery.—If it fail, it need not be a very disastrous failure. It is a very successful way of preserving the cheese from flies and mice, as it can be perfectly enclosed and kept from such gentry, and from the air and light. We have seen but one experiment of this kind, and this promises to be a successful one. The cheese appeared as free from moisture, and as solid as that made by the press.—The labor is much less, and the care of it afterwards is comparatively nothing. P.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western at N. York, brings London and Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. eight days later than those last received.

The protracted debate in the House of Commons on reducing the differential duties on sugar, was brought to a close on the 18th ult. and on taking the question, Ministers were left in a minority of 36.

Lord John Russell, when the division was announced, immediately gave notice that he would afford the House another opportunity of expressing its opinion on the Corn Laws, and that if the House did not respond to what he deemed the interests of the country, he should think himself justified in appealing to the people. This debate on the Corn Laws was afterwards fixed for the 4th of this month, in the meantime, Sir Robert Peel, as leader of the opposition, unexpectedly gave notice on the 24th of May that on the 27th he would take the question as to whether Ministers do or do not possess the confidence of the House of Commons. Should he succeed in this motion, it will no doubt be immediately followed up by an address to the Queen, calling on her to change her advisers. At any rate, a dissolution of Parliament will probably take place, and the country is already thrown into a state of excitement, highly unfavorable to all commercial business. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are gloomy in the extreme. The Liverpool Cotton Market bears no sign of improvement, and every thing indicates that there exists a crisis in the political affairs of the country which absorbs all other considerations.

The Captain of a Portuguese vessel having reported that he had seen a steamer on the 23d April near the Western Islands,—his description of which answered in some respects

to that of the President; some hopes were entertained that the latter vessel was still safe. We have however, accounts from Fayal to the 13th May, which unfortunately negative the supposition. In other respects, there is no news of general importance to the American reader.

Liverpool Markets, May 26.—Prices of Cotton remain unaltered if we except the lowest qualities, which in some instances have been purchased on rather easier terms. The sales for the week ending 21st of May, were 17,020 bales. The import for the last ten days is ninety thousand bales, stock increased to five hundred thousand, or about 200,000 bales more than at the same period last year. At present the prospect for the growing crops and an early harvest never were better, but it is still a question whether we can grow enough for our increasing population.

There has been rather more doing in bonded Flour, and about 4500 bbls have changed hands at 20s. per bbl. for New Orleans, and 22s23s 6d for Philadelphia and Virginia. The duty is without change. In other articles we have no other change to notice.

The Tobacco market keeps very quiet, the sales of the week being but 50 hhd. at former prices—4000 bags Bengal Rice have been sold at 13s 9d to 14s 6d for good to fine white, and a small parcel of fine dressed Carolina at 34s per cwt. Nothing has taken place in Turpentine or Tar.

Havre, May 25th.—The Cotton market from the 15th to the 21st inst. was calm—prices, nevertheless, remained pretty steady, at least for middling and ordinary qualities from the United States, which even in some instances went 1 to 2 centimes per lb kilogram higher than last week. The sales during that period consisted of 1201 bales, very ordinary to good ordinary Louisiana, at 76f to 105f; 368 ordinary to good ordinary Mobile, at 92f to 99f; to 1297 inferior to ordinary and good ordinary Georgia, at 83 to 105f; and 25 bales ordinary Floridas at 86f.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—The demand for cattle was less active to-day than last week, and prices have declined. Of about 200 head that were offered at the drove yards, only 50 were sold at prices ranging from \$6 for inferior to \$7.75 per 100 lbs. for prime quality. Live Hogs continue dull, and we quote at \$4 to 4.25 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—There is no change in the store price of Howard street Flour, and we continue to quote at \$5 with a limited demand only. The wagon price is \$4.87 1/2.

Last sales of City Mills Flour were at \$5.25. No stock in market. A sale of Susquehanna Flour to-day at \$5.12 1/2—scarce and wanted.

Wheat.—The scarcity of Wheat in this market continues, and it will be seen that 116 to 118 cents were paid yesterday for best parcels of Pennsylvania. Our friends in the interior could not, we think, do better than to send their stock to market at the present time.

Grain.—We note sales of Pennsylvania Wheat to-day at 116 and 117 cents for best reds, and at 118 cents for a parcel of white and red mixed. A cargo of 1700 bushels good Md. red was sold on Friday evening at 109 cents.

We quote Md. white Corn to-day at 56a57c, and Md. yellow at 55a56c. A sale of Pennsylvania yellow to-day at 75c. A sale of Penna. Rye to-day at 60c—no Md. in market.

We note a sale of Md. Oats to-day at 40c, and of Virginia at 35 cents.

Sales of 1st Rye flour at \$3.50 per bbl.

Provisions.—The transactions to-day have been confined to small parcels of Bacon at last week's prices, viz: prime Western assorted at 5 1/2 to 6 cents; Hams at 6 to 8 cents; Sides at 5 1/2 to 6c; and Shoulders at 4 to 5 cents. We note a sale of a parcel of assorted, of very prime quality, at 6 cents on time. In other qualities the prices vary according to the condition of the article. The quantity pressing on the market continues very heavy, and the demand is quite limited.

In Baltimore cured Bacon there has been nothing done. No transactions have taken place in barrel meats to-day, and we quote as before Baltimore Mess Beef at \$12.50; No. 1 at 9, and Prime at \$8, nominal. The last sale of Mess Pork was at \$12, cash. The stock of Mess and Prime is heavy with no demand. Some holders of No. 1 Western Lard are less firm, and the article is now held at 7 1/2 to 8c. The stock in market is good but not heavy.

Cotton.—We note a sale of a lot of 77 bales Louisiana at 12 1/2 cts. and of 406 bales Alabama at 12 1/2 cts. both on time.

Molasses.—A small lot of New Orleans was sold at 27 cts; we quote at 25a26.

Plaster.—The last sale was at \$2.65 per ton.

Sugars.—Sales of white Havana box at \$9.50. The market for Muscovadoes is more firm, and holders are looking for an advance in prices—no receipts of moment. The cargo of the Water Witch, from Porto Rico, offered at auction on Tuesday, was withdrawn.

Tobacco.—There has been less demand this week for Maryland Tobacco, and the sales have been only to a moderate extent at about the same prices as those of last week, which we continue, viz: inferior and common \$4a4.50; middling to good \$5a7.50, good \$8a8.50; and fine \$9a13. Ohio is less inquired for, and but few sales are making. We continue to

quote common to middling \$4.50a5; good \$5.50a6.50; fine red and wrappery \$8a12; prime yellow \$7.50a10; and extra wrappery \$12a14. The inspections of the week comprise 959 hhd. Maryland; 384 hhd. Ohio; 83 hhd. Kentucky; and 19 hhd. Virginia—total 1285 hhd.

Wool.—Some sales of native washed Wool have taken place during the week at 30 cents, 6 mon., and also at 31 cents full. We note a sale of common unwashed at 20 a 21 cents. In the finer grades we have not heard of any transactions.

Whiskey.—The market has become quite dull and inactive. We quote hhd. nominally at 24 cents, and bbl. at 25 cents. The wagon price of bbl. is 20 cents exclusive of the barrel.

Wagon Freights.—We continue to quote the rate by wagons to Wheeling at \$1.25, and to Pittsburgh at \$1 per 100 pounds.

Centre Market, Saturday, June 12.—Butter, print, 25a31c; cents; do. roll, 16a25; Eggs, dozen, 12a 14; Chickens, pair, 50a75; Veal, per qr. from wagons, \$1a1.25; Mutton, do. 37a 62a; Pigs, 62a75; Potatoes, peck, 12a25; do. new, 50; Apples, dried, 37a; Peaches, do. 50; Beets, 25; Asparagus, bunch, 15a25; Lettuce, do. 2a3; Radishes, do. 2a4; Onions, do. 2a3; Collards, peck, 12a; Early Yorks, head, 6a; Green Peas, peck, 18a; Strawberries, 12a18a; Gooseberries, do. 12a; Currants, do. 10a12a; Cherries, do. 12a. Butchers' Meats—Beef, choice pieces, lb. 12a; do. coarse, 5a6; do. corned, 8a10; do. dried, 12a; tongues, smoked, each, 50a56a; Mutton, 6a8; Veal, 10a12; Pork, fresh, 7a8; corned, 8a9; Hams, 10a12a; do. cut, 14; Joles, 5a6; Lard, 9a10; Sausages, 9a10; dried, 9a10. Wheat Flour, per 100lbs. \$3. Corn Meal \$1.50. Fish Market but moderately supplied—Soft Crabs, per dozen, 62a75; hard do. 50.

Fuel.—Oak Wood, per cord, \$3.50 to 4.00; Pine do. \$2.75 to 3.00.

At New Orleans on the 4th inst. 800 bales of Cotton were sold at a cent decline. Sales of 100 hhd. Sugar at 5a6 cents. The stock of Flour was reduced; a sale of 900 bbl. at \$4.30. Large orders were in the city to buy at rate below \$4.

At Mobile, 2d inst. the foreign news had caused a decline in Cotton from 4 to 1 cent per lb. and checked every thing like spirit on the part of purchasers.

At Wilmington, (N. C.) on the 10th inst. new Turpentine in small quantities had appeared in market; sales of common at \$2.18; virgin \$2.20. Tar \$1.20. Not much doing in Lumber; sales of white boards at \$6. Mill timber \$4a6; shipping do \$8.

At Zanesville, Ohio, 9th inst. Flour had advanced to \$3.50, and Wheat to 65c.

At Richmond, 10th inst. business generally very dull. Inspections of Tobacco large, and previous prices maintained with difficulty—lugs \$4a4.50; common leaf \$5.50a6.25; middling 6.50a7; good 7.25a7.75; fine 8a10.75. City Mills Flour was held at \$6, and country at \$5. Nothing doing in wheat. Corn scarce at 60c. Oats 40a42.

At Petersburg, 9th inst. sales of Cotton at 9a11c. Tobacco, lugs \$3.70 to 4.90, as in quality; leaf, common to ordinary \$4.70 to 6; ordinary to good and best \$6 to 8.50a10; very good manufacturing \$13.50.

At Charleston, June 12th, the sales of Cotton were limited at 8a11c, being a decline of 1a4c per lb. Rice, slightly improved; sales at \$2.87 for inferior to fair, and \$3.12a3.25 for good to prime. A sale of 1600 bushels N. C. Corn at 65 cts.

At Philadelphia, on Friday, Flour remained stationary at \$5 for Penna. and \$4 87 1/2 for Western, but the market is dull with but little export demand; the receipts continue only moderate, however, and the stock is light. Rye Flour is steady at \$3.25, Brandywine Corn Meal in hhd. is held at \$14, and bbl. \$3; early in the week Pennsylvania Meal was sold at \$3, but something under this price has been submitted to since. Grain—Southern Wheat has found ready sale for starch-making, at 100, 103 1/2, and 107c per bushl. as in quality. Penna. has rather declined, and cannot be quoted over 108c for prime red. Corn—Receipts this week have only been moderate, but the market closes languid for the want of vessels to carry it to Eastern ports: yellow 54a and 54c; white Corn 52c. Oats are scarce, and wanted, none arriving by water. Provisions—Sales have been rather more free this week, but prices continue very depressed; we quote for mess Beef \$11 per bbl; 100 lbs Prime sold at 9 1/2; Shoulders 4a4 1/2 c; Sides nominal at 5c; Hams 6a7c per lb. A sale of 350 kegs Lard, not very prime, at 74c; other sales No. 1 at 71a8c. Cattle Market was well attended, and most of the offerings taken at a slight decline on last week's prices. Beef Cattle, at market 400 head, sales at \$6.75a7.25 for fat; poor \$6.

At New York, on Friday, the foreign news had the effect of arresting sales in the cotton market to a great extent. About 500 bales sold without change from former rates. Flour is rather dull, and receipts considerable. I quote Genesee at \$4.94a5; Michigan \$4.75a4.81; Ohio \$4.81a4.87; Southern dull at \$5.12a5.25; Philadelphia 15. Sales of Maryland corn at 56 cents, measure, delivered; Jersey 58a60. Southern oats 33a32; Northern do. 43a44; rye 58a60.—**June 14.**—Holders of cotton are firm, and evince no disposition to press sales—on the other hand buyers are indifferent, sales mostly to spin'rs.

Orders for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c. executed by S. Sands, office of the "Farmer."

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, Esq. of Albany, N. Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster breed of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. McDock, Esq. of Annaroe, co. Monaghan, Ireland. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire & above crosses, \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid. JOHN F. E. STANLEY,
June 17 Baltimore.

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

For sale, a full bred black Berkshire Boar, bred by C. N. Bement, Esq. of "Three Hills Farm," near Albany, N. Y., two years old last September, as can be shown by the pedigree. He is of fine form, supposed to weigh between 500 and 600 lbs., and believed to be in all respects equal to any boar in the United States. His stock has proved to be large and handsome. The owner having bred from him for two years, wishes a new cross. Price \$100.—Apply to
June 9. SAML. SANDS.

DEVON STOCK.

For sale, 4 Devon Heifers, 2 years old—6 do. from 1 to 2 years old—which will be sold very low.

Also—4 pair STEERS, also full bred Devon, 3 to 6 years old, at 60 to \$100 per pair.

Also a half Durham Bull, 1 year old in April, large size, sired by Belthoover's imported bull and out of a cow celebrated for her dairy qualities, having generally made her 10 lbs. butter a week when fresh, and gave during last summer on grass 23 qts. of milk per day. Price \$35.

Also, 10 pairs full bred Bakewell (spring) Lambs, at \$25 a pair.

Also, a 2 Irish Grazer & 1 white Berkshire Boar.

Also, a 1 Berkshire & 1 China Boar, 15 mos. old, \$18.

Also, full bred China Pigs, 8 weeks old.

Also, 4 prs 4 Mackay and 1 Berkshire Pigs, 6 to 8 weeks old.

Also, 1 Berkshire & 1 China do. do.

Also, a pair still left from a half sister of the celebrated Barrow exhibited at Washington in March last, out of an English sow.

Also, Woburn and White Berkshire Pigs, &c.

Also 2 Boars a cross of the white and black Berkshire, 5 months old, price \$10 each.

The subscriber can now supply almost any order for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. as well as Seeds, Plants, Trees, Agricultural Implements, &c. Address, post paid, June 2 S. SANDS.

FOR SALE.

Three yearling Heifers and one yearling Bull,—they are 4 Ayrshire by an imported full bred bull, out of excellent country cows.—Price \$20 each. Also, a yearling Heifer, 1 Durham, \$20. Also, a 7-8 Berkshire and 1-8 Byfield Boar, 13 months old—price \$20. Also, full bred black spotted Berkshire Boars, 6 to 9 months old—price \$15 to \$25, very fine animals. Also, a beautiful Pointer Slut, 12 months old, ready to be broken—price \$20. Apply to
June 26 SAML. SANDS.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

The advertiser offers for sale an assortment of choice fruit trees, principally pears and apples. These trees were imported from France in 1839, as standard trees for a nursery of select fruit. The greater part are in blossom. Purchasers can make their selection now and remove the trees in the fall, and may expect fruit the ensuing season. The trees can be seen adjoining Mount Pleasant, 24 miles Falls Road.—Apply to
June 26 SAML. SANDS.

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Swards at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Threshing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation. N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail.
June 26 J. S. EASTMAN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5

A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150

A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130

The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

THE DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season. 200

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels of wheat in ten days. 300

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25

Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Trenching do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Bottoms, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and closing Chains for morticing machines. GEO. FAGE,

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dismore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Auxiliary to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25

Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20

Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25

Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150

Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hull-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Frames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to any one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Ducatel, Geologist for this state, to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O. ja 13 6m Charles Co. Md.

IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., No. 60, LIGHT-STREET, OFFERS FOR SALE,

Ploughs: 20 sorts—embracing every useful variety and form of mould-board—prices varying from \$3 to \$15 each;

Plough and machine castings, at reduced prices;

Cultivators for Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, expanding and stationary; Wheat Fanning Mills, made on Rices' and other improved plans;

Straw Cutters, 5 kinds, among which are the cylindrical, which stands unrivaled in this country for cutting corn, fodder, straw, &c.;

Corn Mills, 3 sizes, for grinding corn meal and chopping rye for horse feed;

Corn and Cob Crushers, Baldwin's patent. This is the only crusher that is yet in successful use in this country,—price \$65;

Corn Husker and Sheller, Goldsborough's patent—warranted to husk and shell 700 bushels of corn per day, or shell, after the husk has been taken off, 1200 bushels—an A. 1 machine;

Corn Shellers—several kinds for hand and horse power;

Vegetable Cutters—\$5 a \$20 each;

Centrifugal Disintegrators, for spreading lime, &c.;

Grindstones hung on friction rollers ready for use;

Revolving Horse-Rakes, made with hickory teeth, and on the most approved plan;

Thrashing Machines, made on the spike principle, and the same that have given such general satisfaction for the last three years;

Horse Powers, on the planetary and horizontal plan. The latter, like the thrashing machines, stand unrivaled for strength, power & durability;

Harrows, made on the most approved American and English plan;

Drill and Sowing Machines, for hand or horse power, among which is a machine of late invention, (price \$15) for planting corn, beets, turnips, &c.—made very simple, and performs admirably;

Or Yokes and Bows, on the Yankee plan, and greatly superior to those in common use;

Rollers for gardens and fields, made with iron, stone and wood;

Scythes, with hangings, complete;

Sey he Sheathes, common and patent—the latter is a recent and valuable invention;

Grain Cradles, with warranted scythes attached;

Agricultural tools, embracing forks, shovels, rakes, trace chains, plough harness, axes, hay knives, grubbing hoes, bull rings, &c.

Garden and pruning tools—a large and general assortment;

Garden hand plough—Those who cultivate vegetables extensively should lose no time in procuring this valuable labor saving implement.

Boks on agriculture and management of stock;

Trees and plants supplied at the shortest notice;

Garden seeds. The garden seed department is conducted to a great extent at this establishment. Seeds of the finest quality can be furnished which are principally raised under the inspection of the proprietors who spare no trouble nor expense in keeping seeds which will produce vegetables of the finest quality.

Field seeds, embracing common American and various new European sorts.

Priced Catalogues, with the above description of machinery, time of planting seed, &c. furnished gratis. may 19

DEVON STOCK.

A gentleman of this city, having a number of Durham, Devon and other Cattle, and his arrangements not enabling him to keep them separate, will sell his Devon Bull, a Devon Cow with a fine hinds calf by her side, and a 3-4 Devon Cow, by a fine Devon bull of the best stock, out of a half Durham and half Devon Cow which was one of the best milkers known here, yielding her 30 quarts per day, whose dam was sold to Col. Williams of South Carolina for \$150. The owner for reason above assigned, is anxious to sell, and will dispose of the Bull, two Cows and Calf for \$200, or in proportion for any part of them. The bull and cows are about 3 years old. For further particulars apply to SAML. SANDS.

Who has for sale a variety of other Devon, Durham, Ayrshire and other Stock—Also a variety of Berkshires, Woburns and other Hogs, large and small, which will be sold bargains. m 19

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELTER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$5 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Shelter constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of plough, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

BEING the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELTERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICES IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13c

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md. april 7—6m LLOYD & DOWNING.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Shelter and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark farther than to say, that those now made by the subscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary despatch—price \$10. feb-10. OBED HUSSEY,